

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter.
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.
Subscription Rates:
Per Month.....\$2.25 Per Month, Foreign.....\$3.35
Per Year.....\$23.00 Per Year, Foreign.....\$34.00
Payable Invariably in Advance.
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FRIDAY : : : : : APRIL 3

COTTON BOLL-WORM PARASITES.

It is not in consonance with modern business principles to give up trying to accomplish something just because there are known obstacles ahead. It is good business to first sweep away the barriers in sight and then build an industry. Governor Pinkham believes in building roads, first and then opening up homestead lands to settlement, on the principle that a thousand dollars spent now by the government will save ten thousand later for the homesteaders. Business men agree with him. If the sugar planters had known fifteen years ago what pests they would have to fight, these islands would be millions of dollars better off in pocket today and better able to stand up against evil days that are ahead.

Modern business overlooks no safe bet. The old hit-or-miss methods of production have no place in Hawaii. It is our boast that in business methods as applied to agriculture Hawaii leads all, and follows none.

With a known obstacle for which there is equally a known remedy and with the extreme necessity for diversification of the lines of profitable production in this Territory it is not wise to overlook any reasonable means of improving the conditions which limit production of old crops, or of new ones.

The Governor, standing as he does at the throttle, must rightly be the judge as to matters of expediency in the expenditure of public funds. If, however, it appears probable that the cotton industry would be taken up commercially if certain known obstacles could be swept aside, the Governor and the commercial bodies of this Territory may very properly use every means at hand to bring this about.

Acknowledging that the Territory has no money to waste, there is no better time than now for all who are interested in the development of every possible industry to unite with Dr. E. V. Wilcox in his request that the secretary of agriculture procure for Hawaii the parasites to hold in check the boll-worm of cotton.

Dr. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the department of agriculture, has repeatedly expressed the keenest interest in the agricultural welfare of Hawaii. The Territory has already benefitted largely because of assistance rendered by him. The services of his department may be had for the asking so that it is not at all necessary to spend large sums for sending explorers to the ends of the earth, as has been the practice. It is all very well for the agricultural interests of this Territory to boast of the achievements of their trained entomologists in bringing in parasites to combat cane pests, fruit pests and cattle pests. The fact nevertheless remains that the United States government maintains the most efficient entomological department in the world composed of experts whose services are at the command of the cane, coffee, grazing and cotton interests of this Territory. It sounds large to talk of sending explorers from Hawaii for African cotton worm parasites, but it is unnecessary.

OUR GREAT WARSHIPS AND OTHERS.

Commenting upon the announcement of the First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Commons a fortnight ago concerning the British navy building program, the New York Sun says editorially: "Still, as our latest dreadnought, the New York is about to run into blue water to have her speed trial she is being hailed as the most powerful of the world's battleships. The fact of the matter is the Texas, already built, is a sister ship. They differ only in minor details. Of 27,000 tons displacement (full load displacement about 28,400 tons) the Texas and New York will carry main batteries of ten 14-inch guns and secondary batteries of twenty-one 5-inch guns. The Nevada and Oklahoma, which were laid down on October 26, 1912, and November 4, 1912, respectively, will have a slighter larger displacement but the same batteries. Considerably more formidable, because they will carry two more 14-inch guns, are, on paper, the Pennsylvania, now about sixteen per cent completed, and '39,' which is about four per cent completed. They will have a displacement of 31,400 tons, with the greater length and beam required by their larger batteries. When the Pennsylvania and '39' go into commission the United States will have six great battleships armed with 14-inch guns, sixty-four in all.

While the Pennsylvania and '39' in displacement, length and thickness of armor will be truly leviathans, and very powerful floating fortresses, it must be understood that other sea Powers are planning and building capital ships worthy to be classed with our own.

"Japan began to construct the Fusō of 30,000 tons in March, 1912, and has since, if reports are to be credited, laid down three other ships of this very type. They will carry main batteries of ten 14-inch guns and their contract speed is 22.5 knots, more than a knot faster than that of the Pennsylvania and '39.' The American ships with two extra big guns will be more powerful but a little slower. Japan is now building, also, three Hiyel battle cruisers of 27,500 tons and twenty-seven knots speed which will carry eight 14-inch guns. But warship construction in Japan progresses sluggishly. Indeed, it may be possible that long before her seven capital ships are completed both the Pennsylvania and '39' will be flying the American flag.

"In three of the European navies the 15-inch gun for the dreadnoughts is assured. The British battleships Queen Elizabeth and Warspite of 27,500 tons displacement, both launched several months ago, will have eight of these tremendous guns in their main batteries. Their sister ships, Barham and Royal Sovereign, were laid down early last year and four other ships of the same armament must have been started by this time. The German battleships Ersatz Worth and T, whose displacement has not been revealed but which will not be less than 28,000 tons, are to carry eight 15-inch guns. The Germans make great claims for this big gun of theirs. Italy also must be reckoned with. She has planned four battleships of the Dandolo class (28,000 tons), which are not only to be armed with eight 15-inch guns but are to have a speed of twenty-five knots, as compared with the twenty-one knots of the Pennsylvania.

"The British 15-inch gun battleships are also to have unusual speed for capital ships, from twenty-five to twenty-seven knots. We are inclined to think that the specialists would regard the fast British battleships carrying 15-inch guns as more dangerous in the early stages of a fight and at longer range than our own Pennsylvania. In Austria four battleships of 25,000 tons displacement, to have a speed of twenty-five knots and to carry ten 14-inch guns, have been authorized, and Russia has begun work on four fast battle cruisers of 28,000 tons which will be armed with nine 14-inch guns.

"All the great sea powers are bent on having guns of the largest caliber on their new ships, and while the United States can now be rated as second to England in the most formidable dreadnoughts built or building, there must be authorization of at least two Pennsylvanias a year if our periodical boast of laying down the greatest battleship in the world is to be really impressive."

For the next six months politics and the war in Mexico will have a hard time maintaining interest with the great American game. The baseball fans have at last come into their own.

STARVATION NOT IN SIGHT.

The fact that population increased twenty-one per cent in the period covered by the last census while the production of cereals in 1909 was only 1.7 per cent greater than in 1899, has been made the basis for the fear that this country would not be able to feed itself much longer and would have to become a large importer of such foodstuffs as it has heretofore exported.

The Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, A. E. Douglass, chairman, has recently made a study of this subject and has issued a highly reassuring bulletin upon it.

The committee shows that the comparison instituted between production in the two selected years is not applicable to the whole period, and that it leaves entirely out of consideration many important factors in the problem. If, for instance, the comparison had been made between 1899 and 1912 it would have appeared that the production of corn and wheat had gained about eighteen per cent each, oats—an increasingly important item in human food—fifty-three per cent, and rye thirty-nine per cent. It is also shown that the alarmists have left entirely out of consideration large increases in the production of edible beans, rice, buckwheat, kafir corn, milo maize and the other sorghum grains which are suitable for human food.

Further reassurance is gained when attention is turned to the subject of vegetables and fruits. The increase in the production of Irish potatoes was just twice as great as the increase in population; the increase in the production of sweet potatoes was thirty-nine per cent, and there was an enormous extension of truck farming and fruit growing.

After disposing of the fear that this nation is falling behind as a food-producing nation, the committee attacks the question whether we are losing ground as a food-exporting nation. Upon this point it speaks less confidently. It is certain that the country is gaining by leaps and bounds as an exporter of fruits and nuts. It is also certain that there has been no steady decline in the ratio of exports to total production of cereals. The exports vary from year to year generally, but not always, rising and falling with the size of the crop.

Finally, the committee shows that there has been a slow but steady increase in the productivity of the soil under better farming methods and that this increase can be greatly augmented. The conclusion reached is that the country may look for increased abundance and more reasonable prices rather than for a tighter pinch of the living cost.

GOODING FIELD DID GOOD WORK.

The Hilo Tribune of March 31 pays the following tribute to H. Gooding Field, whose work with the Hawaii probe commission proved such a factor in exposing the graft conditions on the Big Island:

While H. Gooding Field is not a Hilo man, he has done enough for this community to be given an honorary citizenship in this town, for his work for the better government of this community has a value which far exceeds the measure of the mere dollars and cents paid him.

The services performed by Field for this county have demonstrated beyond the slightest doubt his qualifications, his efficiency and his almost uncanny ability to extract from chaos the important facts which, without his genius, would have remained unknown forever. In the face of discouragement, opposition and slander, Field carried on his work faithfully and efficiently to the end, and the fact that the members of the county investigation committee who are best qualified to judge, express in absolute terms not only their approval but their admiration of what he has done, places to rest such doubts as the detractors of the commission and its staff may by their calumnies have caused in the minds of the poorly informed.

Of those who have discussed the qualifications which it is desirable that the chairman of public utilities commission should possess, some have held that an attorney should head the commission, while others have favored the appointment of a specialist accountant. Under the circumstances it seems peculiarly fortunate that there is available a man who has training both as an attorney and as an accountant.

Few people know just how splendid a training Field has had. After he resigned in 1908 as chief accountant for the Panama Canal Commission, which appointment he had held from the commencement of the active organization work in the Canal Zone for three years, Field took a post-graduate course at Columbia University, specializing in interstate commerce and corporation law, trusts and public service corporation administration, finance and efficiency. After that he was retained by a number of the largest public service and industrial corporations in the Northwest for special research work and for investigations on questions of administrative and financial policy, re-organization, physical valuation and depreciations, rate adjustment, operating cost analysis and similar subjects.

If one were to train a man to fill the position, this is the very course of instruction one would put him through. Field has the knowledge, his work in this county shows that he has the ability to apply it and that he is a hard and conscientious worker. His work here has deserved a reward greater than his mere salary. Every good citizen of this county will be pleased to see him secure the position, and every good citizen of the Territory should rejoice that so able a man is available for this important post.

TO DO HONOR TO THE FRENCH.

It has been suggested that the United States government erect a monument at the Panama Canal to commemorate French genius and French initiative in that great enterprise, says the Portland Telegram.

Many Americans may consider this suggestion a little far-fetched. The de Lesseps undertaking was a colossal failure financially, and that fact has cast a cloud of belittlement upon the entire French achievement on the Isthmus of Panama. That this is an unjust view, Colonel Goethals himself bears the most convincing testimony.

The greatest of American engineers, having completed the work begun by Lesseps, and while receiving the thanks of the Nation at the hands of the National Geographical Society, found occasion to say that without the work of the French engineers on the Isthmus, "we could not today regard the canal as practically completed."

That one statement, modestly made, is sufficient. Colonel Goethals is the man, above all others, able to judge the value of the work done by the French engineers, and he is not given to the idle use of words. He makes it clear, by inference at least, that the completed canal is in the main what the French engineers planned it to be; and that the work they did has hastened the later successful accomplishment.

It would only be an act of international courtesy—a graceful and worthy thing to do as between one nation and another—if we should accept the testimony of Colonel Goethals as final and conclusive, and commemorate the part which the French have played in the building of this great waterway by a suitable memorial.

The announcement by Doctor Wilcox that the Hawaii Experiment Station has demonstrated that the soil of Hawaii can be made to produce its own fertilizer is but another example of the good work the members of that organization have been doing for the agricultural interests of this Territory.

Torreón is at last in the hands of the rebels and it probably will not be difficult for Villa and his forces to continue their victorious journey to the City of Mexico. It will not be long before the Southern Republic will be completely in control of one half of the bandits who have been striving for the past few years to control it.

GOVERNOR PINKHAM'S WISE CHOICE.

Hilo is losing a good citizen and the Territory of Hawaii is securing a valuable servant in Henry W. Kinney, who was yesterday appointed superintendent of the department of public instruction. If it must be necessary for Governor Pinkham to make changes in his official force, if he will use the judgment he displayed yesterday in the appointment of Mr. Kinney to head one of the most important branches of the government, he will merit the approval of the people of these islands. During the years Mr. Kinney has resided here he has proved himself a constructive citizen and a fearless fighter for what he thought was for the good of Hawaii. Events have proved that his criticisms have resulted in checking the graft evil in public affairs on Hawaii, the conviction of many of those who were responsible for the dishonesty and the setting of an example that cannot help but prove of good to the entire Territory.

In school affairs during the past few years Mr. Kinney also has proved himself possessed of a keen grasp of conditions, a number of reforms have been brought about, and under his guidance there is no doubt but the school department will take a still higher place in the rank with schools of the states.

This praise of Superintendent Kinney is not intended in disparagement of Superintendent Gibson, who during the brief time he has held his position has showed a desire to improve conditions and who has accomplished much. However, the school department for a long time has needed a man with a broad grasp of affairs, a knowledge of conditions outside the school room. Superintendent Kinney comes into his new position not only with a knowledge of the affairs of the world, but a deep sympathy with the educational movement and, we believe, a desire to carry out his plans. One thing that can be said about him is that he is not a politician, but a Democrat in the broadest meaning of that term. For this reason the people of Hawaii need have nothing to fear as a result of his administration.

The Advertiser wishes him success, and congratulates, once more, Governor Pinkham in his wise choice.

COTTON BOLL-WORM PARASITES.

There is little necessity for reiterating that the United States department of agriculture stands ready and willing to help the agricultural industries of this Territory in any emergency. The federal bureau of entomology is acknowledged to be the best equipped scientific organization of its kind in the world. Hawaii has the right, as an integral part of the Union, to ask government assistance in securing aid for her unborn industries as well as for those on which the prosperity of these islands has been founded.

Getting cotton boll-worm parasites for Hawaii need not depend on the availability of territorial funds or the bounty of private land owners. If times were good, and funds abundant it might well be a matter of commendable pride for our own board of agriculture and forestry or for private interests to go ahead and send explorers for parasites. No criticism can be offered against the enterprise and acumen of the business interests of this Territory for having financed expeditions to the ends of the earth in the years past. Now, however, the financial situation has changed and Hawaii loses nothing by asking the assistance of the federal government. Assurances have been given that if the cotton boll-worm can be effectively controlled through the introduction of its specific enemies or parasites large commercial interests will undertake the establishment of the cotton industry in Hawaii.

The Governor and the commercial bodies may well unite in requesting the department of agriculture to help Hawaii remove the one overwhelming obstacle that stands in the way of putting the undeveloped cotton industry on its feet. It is not clear what valid objection there may be to following the course which has been suggested.

ANSWERS HIMSELF.

Richard Le Gallienne is now forty-eight years of age. Twenty years ago he was younger. Fitzgerald's translation and treatment of Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat had just struck the popular chord and the whole world was in an ecstasy of response. Every person of pretense quoted it. Mental culturists took it with their eggs at breakfast and with their Emerson and tea in the afternoon. Le Gallienne came on the market with a new version. Probably it made no pretense at being a new translation. It was beautifully done, but most people regarded it as so much cribbing. It had merit but it did not stick simply because it was not first and the suspicions of the people could not be overcome. To the world it lacked authenticity. Le Gallienne has wiped out his affront to letters and avenged himself on the world at the same time. If he did wrong he has paid for it and if he did right he has proved his spirit by writing "Omar Repentant." This consists of thirty-six quatrains, many of which ascend to the heights of pure poetry, with the clear idea of giving the lie to "the grape" and "the vine" and all sophistry to the end that whisky may be called whisky and that when a man drinks "your health" in the stuff you will both admit that it is disease and death making the soul and body stink and marking both for a certain grave filled full of bottles and dead men's bones. Le Gallienne says it's the moth that feeds upon the silk so that the garment of your youth shall rot, that it's a fire only to be quenched by fire, that it makes to your own self your body a burning shame, that it shall break the woman's heart that loves you and take away your friends, steal the keen capacity to feel, turn to brittle stone your arteries and sense by sense congeal, drain the brain of all its proper powers to think and dream, rob you of power and peace and all the bloom until tears and sweat alike shall sourly stain the fevered pillow of your furnace head. We said it was poetry, knowing very well that some of it is grotesque, but the two are curiously intermingled. Listen:

"How sweet it sounds—Oh, what a petty lie!
Wine and the well beloved—thou and I,
And lo! the nightingale, as though the moon
Dropt silver tears adown the listening sky.

"Night's candles are burnt out"—O cleansing words!
I quote you here in town instead of birds;
The soul of Shakespeare lives in yonder dawn
After a night of pig-sties and of shirds."

THE PASSING HOUR.

In comparison with "windjammers" which not infrequently sail the seas for half a century, the careers of the modern steamships are distinctly ephemeral. Some fifteen years ago the country was celebrating the arrival of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of the North German Lloyd line, on her maiden trip. She was hailed as "the last word in marine construction." Now the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is to be devoted to third class and steerage traffic only. So rapid is the progress in marine construction that a dozen years hence the Olympic, the Imperator and even the new Aquitania may be relegated to steerage traffic. And perhaps all the transpacific transatlantic passenger vessels may be put out of business by that time, with the people sitting back and forth between Honolulu and the mainland in airships. Who knows!

If the supervisors had given more attention to the protests of the taxpayers and less to the demands of political job chasers a year or more ago, several hundred employees of the different branches of the city government would not be compelled to contribute ten per cent of their earnings for the next three months to help meet the deficit which the policy of the supervisors has brought on.

The wireless dispatches tell us that life saving will hereafter be a part of the duties of the New York police department. If they had started this innovation before Becker and his followers started on their campaign of extermination New York would have been spared the notoriety it has achieved during the past few years.

RED CROSS FIGHT ON WHITE PLAGUE

Campaign Urged on Theory That Disease Is Greater Menace Than War.

PARIS, March 31.—Acting on the theory that tuberculosis is worse than any hostile invasion by foreign troops, an appeal has just been sent out by the leading women of the French Red Cross here asking all members to rally for an anti-tuberculosis campaign. The reply has come from all over France, without religious distinctions, to the effect that the women are ready "to enroll in the army to combat the white plague." It is believed that the movement will result in greater good than any single measure so far taken to arrest the deadly disease.

Volunteer Nurses Enlist.

The nurses volunteer for work under the direction of the various public and private services which have the public health at heart. They will make home-to-home canvasses in the poor districts, cleaning up as they go and preaching the doctrine of sunshine, air and hygiene. They will seek out tuberculosis victims who are not properly cared for, and see that medical attention is had and that other members of the same family do not contract the disease, insofar as sanitary precautions and isolation can prevent it.

Army to Invade Slums.

In a word this new woman's army will go into the slums, and wherever necessary, and nurse the sick, protect the well and encourage the downcast and discouraged. Doctor Calmette, of the Pasteur Institute of Lille, started the agitation the latter part of last year. He said to the women of France: "Why wait until war is declared to begin your mission of nursing and salvation? Begin now, without delay; tuberculosis is more deadly than the worst of the foreign invasions. Annually 90,000 people in France die of the disease."

EXPERT INVESTIGATES BREAKWATER AT HILO

Julian Wells, who is agent for Richard Denning, trustee in bankruptcy for the Philadelphia Breakwater Company, went to Hilo Wednesday on the Matsonia to look over the affairs of that concern in connection with the Hilo breakwater contract. Mr. Wells arrived from New York on the Sierra. He is a contractor who has had long experience in handling government dock and harbor work along the Atlantic Coast as well as various large public and private construction works in Mexico and the West Indies. Mr. F. Prosser has been retained as local counsel for the trustee. The receiver, Richard Denning, is vice president of the American Surety Company, which appears as bondman for the breakwater company in the fulfillment of its contracts with the United States government.

ADVERTISER PUBLICITY LOCATES MISSING MAN

Quickly following the publicity given in The Advertiser yesterday morning of the search that is being made for Karl Freiherr von dem Busche Ippenburgh by Georg Rodiek, German consul, news was received yesterday morning by H. A. Schroeder, secretary to the consul, that a man answering to the description as published yesterday was a second lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry at Fort Missoula, Montana.

Mr. Schroeder stated that his information is reliable and was furnished him by an officer in the United States Army who is well acquainted with the missing man.

Mr. Schroeder's informant stated that the young man sought for was born in the United States of German parents and has dropped the last part of the family name and is now known as Carl Freiherr von dem Busche. He will be communicated with by the mail leaving tomorrow.

WOMAN BEATEN BY MAN; IS SENT TO HOSPITAL

Katherine Hollerson, residing at Kamehameha IV road and King street, Kalihi, was attacked last night at ten o'clock by a man whom she describes as wearing a soldier's uniform. Police Officer David Hao, who investigated, states that the woman had been set upon and badly beaten. When Officer Hao arrived at the scene of the alleged attack, he states that he found the woman suffering from several contusions about the body and a severe scalp wound.

The injured woman was sent to the Queen's Hospital, where it was found that her wounds, though painful, were not serious.

Miss Hollerson states that she will be able to identify her assailant when she is able to leave the hospital. The police will turn the case over to the military authorities for investigation.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.